The trial of John H. Surratt, indicted for murder and for entering into a conspiracy to murder the late President Lincoln, was fixed for to-day in the Criminal Court

of this District, Judge Fisher presiding.

The indictment against Surratt was found on February 4, 1867. On February 19 a bench warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, and it was returned "Cept in jail" on February 23. The prisoner was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. On April 18 a motion was made by the defendant to fix a day for trial, and on the same day April 23 the motion for a continuance was ruled, and on the same day the defendcounsel gave notice that they would be to proceed to trial on May 27. The case has excoiled more interest than anything that has transpired since the trial of Henry Wirz, and the court room was well filled with spectators before ten o'clock, the time for the assembling of the Court. by the orier.

J. H. Bradley, Sr., and J. H. Bradley, Jr.-were

cution—Mesers E. C. Carrington, District Attorney; Nathaniel Wilson, Assistant District Attorney; A. G. Riddle, and Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, appeared and took their seate.

Mr. Pierrepont was, on motion of Mr. Carrington formally admitted and qualified as a member of the bar of this District.

called, and all excepting three answered to their names.

Judge Fisher said this was the day set for the trial of John H. Surratt, under an indictment for murder, and he asked if the counsel were ready.

The counsel for the defence responded affirmatively.

District Attorney Carrington said he regretted exceedingly that upon consultation several difficulties were presented in the way of proceeding to trial at the present time. In the first place, the probabilities were that the case would run into the next term of the court, which ces on the third Monday of June, and the quesion suggested itself whether, if the trial was proceeded with now and was not concluded, the court could pro-The present jury panel runs out with this term, and it would be a work of supererogation to go on now, f at the next term the case would have to be commenced de wovo. Mr. Carrington then referred to the sot organizing this court, abowing that the terms for the Criminal Court were fixed for the first Monday in Marob, third Mouday in June and first Monday in December, with special terms intervening when business requires it. It will be seen, therefore, hat a new term commences in June, and then there nsel used all diligence to get witnesses ut have falled to secure the attendance of many of the en recently discovered. New developments have ution would not like to go to trial unless perfectly d prepared. Fisher asked if there was not a statute dispo

Judge Fisher asked if there was not a statute disposing of Mr. Carrington's first objection. Mr. Merrick replied that there was, and it was distinctly stated that a case pending at the close of the term could go over and be conunued.

Mr. Bradley asked and the Court directed that the prisoner be brought into court before the argument was further proceeded with.

At a quarter of eleven o'clock the prisoner was brought into court and seated in the prisoner's box, but he was subsequently assigned a seat beside his counsel.

The prisoner looks paic and careworn. He was visited at the jait this morning by his brother from Texas (Isano Sarratt) and aster. The prisoner shaved himself to day, rill except his goatec and mustache, for the first time since be has been incarrerated. He is not in good health, and has for some time been obliged to partage of wine as a tonic.

and has for some time been obliged to partake of wine as a tonic.

After the prisoner had been seated Mr. Merrick said he understood the District Atterney submitted a motion for the continuance of the cause.

Mr. Carrington sad he did not move for a continuance; he simply stated that he was not ready to proceed to trial on account of the difficulties that had been suggested. The Court has the power to discharge the prisoner if the District Attorney has been abusing the power vested in h m, or to grant a continuance upon the prosecuting officers' statement.

Mr. Merrick said, then there was no motion at all before the Court. efore the Court.

After a pause, Mr. Carrington said, he simply rose to ay that he was not ready to proceed to trial for the

After a pause, Mr. Carrington said, he simply rose to say that he was not ready to proceed to trial for the reasons stated.

Judge Fisher said the regular order of business was to proceed with the trial or make a motion to dispose of the case in some way or other. If no motion is made the trial matter that the proceed with.

Mr. Bradley said the defence was ready and could proceed at any time.

Mr. Pierrepont said he did not fully understand the mode of proceeding in this court. As he understood the matter the prosecution was not ready to proceed to trial to-day because the witnesses were not all here. He did not know the practice here, whether any technical motion would have to be submitted by the District Attorney or whether his asking for a postponement upon the statement that he was not ready would accomplish the same end. The names of cortain witnesses had been presented and they were not now here. These witnesses had testified to certain facts in another trial, and their testimony is necessary to the success of the prosecution. These witnesses have been sent for to New York, to Maryland, to Detroit, and even as far as California. These witnesses had not yet been found. The one in California is an actor, and his evidence is very material, and he (Mr. Pierrepont) was advised that the prosecution could not analy go to trial without the witnesses referred to, if there is not a statute, then it would be ill advised to go on. A case occurred to New York, in which he (Mr. Pierrepont) was one of the counsel, and the cause not having been completed in the term of the Court in which it continued depends upon the diligence used to secure the altendance of the witnesses referred to, if a motion for a postponement is the proper course to be pursued it should be made; but he considered that the statement of the District Attorney, that he could not safely proceed to trial was all that was necessary.

Mr. Merrick said that when a case was set for a bearing on a certain day he knew of no manner in which it

referred to. If a motion for a postponement is the proper course to be pursued it sheeld be made; but he considered that the statement of the District Attorney, that he could not safely proceed to trial was all that was necessary.

Mr. Merrick said that when a case was set for a hearing on a certain day he knew of no manner in which it could be disposed of in any other way than by trial, ortopt upon a metion duly submitted. A suggestion made may be in the nature of a motion, but there must either be an absolute motion or a motion founded upon a suggestion in order to give the court and the counsel some idea upon which the motion for the disposal of the case is based. The counsel for the prosecution cannot unjoy the privilege of coming into court upon a mere suggestion and ask a continuance upon a mere speculation of what they expect to prove ultimately. They must deal fairly with the court and with counsel, and must definitely state their demand for a postponement or a continuance. The suggestion of the District Attorney in the first instance indicated a continuance on the ground of the objection that there was not sufficient time to complete the trial and thus produce a mis-trial, and all the labor would have to be again gone over. If that is the real motive, then a motion for a continuance would meet the point. But that is obviated by the statute of February 16, 1833, which provides that if at any term of the Circuit or triminal Court of the District of Columbia say case shall be on trial, and it shall so happen that at the close of the term no verdict shall have been found or the jury shall not have been discharged, the Court may and shall be continued until the cause shall have been terminated. The act of March 3, 1863, organisang the precent Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, investe it with all the powers and duties of the old court straing at the time of the passage of the voice, and there were the surface of the firm of the passage of the strain that all the resource of the prisoner have been e

on even if the present term expired while it was in progress. The other objection—the absence of witnesses—was, therefore, the only one to be met, and he would suggest a postponement for ten days or two weeks, by which time the witnesses would be got here. The Court said it was clear that the first objection of the District Attorney was obviated by the law which had been referred to; and he now proposed to have the names of the witnesses called, and ascertaining who were here and who were not here, with a view of fixing some time for the trial, if it should appear that the counsel for the presecution is not ready to day.

Mr. Pierrepout suggest of that to-day two weeks be fixed for the trial. The witnesses could be got here, he thought, by that time.

Mr. Pierrepont suggested that to-day two weeks be fixed for the trial. The witnesses could be got here, he thought, by that time.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., said he desired to know if the witnesses heretofore alluded to were all that the prosecution were waiting for. He begged leave to suggest that if the witnesses could be got hore in ten days, and if, as was said, the trial would continue beyond that time, the time intervening had better be profitably employed in the examination of witnesses who were here. As to the witness from California referred to by the counsel for the prosecution, it was heped that he would be here in time to be used for the defence. The defence from California to get him, and he (Mr. Bradley) understood the witness would be here in the next steamer from California. The defence had used all diligence and was now ready, and he for one would arree that the witnesses to arrive should be examined even though the defence had already gone into the case. As to the witnesses from Maryland, New York and elsewhere, the defence knew nothing about them. If the prosecution would give their names and state what they expected to proye by them, the defence would probably ester into some arrangement whoreby their ovidence could be admitted, or whereby depositious could be taken if the witnesses could not be got here. The United States have had ample time and the amplest means to get witnesses here from any point this side the Rocky Mountains. The defence in anticipation of the trial taking place to-day had brought a witness from the most remote portion of Texas, and if the defence couldged that with the limited means at their command the United States could cortainly do as much with all its resources. Before a post-ponemont is granted, therefore, it should be distinctly stated what diligence the prosecution had used, and whether the witnesses referred to had been subponned. the siender means of the prisoner, but are wearing out his very existence, and he has a right to a speedy trial. The government stands on higher grounds than the criminal accused of a helinous offence, but it stands also under the law, and is subject to the judgment and discretion of the Court; and it is, therefore, the right of the defendant to know clearly and distinctly what diligence the government has used. He would, therefore, like to be advised whether all the witaceses reforred to had been subpouned. Mr. Bradley a so made a point that the names of the winesses for the prosecution were not known to the defence, and a discussion onsoned relative to the right of counsel for the defence to demand and the duty of the prosecuting officer to give the names of the witnesses.

District Attorney Carrington contended that it had never been the practice to do as Mr. Bradley suggested. The argument had no particular bearing upon the subject at issue.

Mr. Florrepont said be could not speak for the District Attorney as to what diligence had been exercised, but he understood that the proper exertions had been made. He did not know what the practised was here, but in all other courts where he had practised was here, but in all other courts where he had practised, when the District Attorney asserted that he had used due diligence and stated that it would be two weeks longer before he would be ready to proceed to trial, he never knew that anything further was needed. The attenuent was always deemed sufficient unless the Court discovered that the officer was abusing his position, and was not making and had not made due diligence. He did not suppose that an affidavit would be required of an officer of the court.

Mr. Bradley said he did not ask for an affidavit. He

simply desired to know if the witnesses had been sub-prensed?

The Court asked Mr. Carrington if he had exercised due difference to secure the attendance of the witnesses referred to?

Mr. Carrington said he was anxious to proceed to the trial of the case, but he could not safely do so now, the had been guarded in his statementage to the dill-gence used, because he had been much engaged in court, but he understood from his assistant, Mr. Wilson, that all dilicence had been used, and that the witnesses had not only been subprensed, but officers were now our after them.

his witnesses.

Mr. Secrick said that among the witnesses summoned by the prosocution it was stated that there was one who was expected to testify to what he had testified on a former trial. Did that knowledge just come to the minds of the attorneys for the prosecution? If not, they have had two years wherein to secure the witness referred to.

minds of the attorneys for the prosecution? If not, they have had two years wherein to secure the witness referred to.

Judge Fusher said the Court understood that due offorts had been made, and that certain witnesses were not now present whose knowledge of certain important circumstances had recently been brought to the notice of the prosecuting attorney.

Mr. Carrington replied that he was anxious to go to trial, but that he was not now ready. He understood from his assistant, Mr. Wilson, that all due diligence had been exercised.

Mr. Wilson, Assistant District Attorney, came into court at this moment and said there were three or four witnesses whose attendance had not been procured, but who were daily expected. One of these witnessess was a woman in New York, and he (Mr. Wilson) had despatched an efficer to that city for her, and had also advortised for her in the daily papers. That witness had not yet been found. Another of the witnesses was a solidier, residing in Massachusotts, and his residence had only been found after a diligent search of the records of the Adjutant General's cilloc; and, although every exertion was being made, he had not yet been found. Every effort had been made to get ready for the trial, and in some instances two subpanies had been issued for one witness. It was on account of the absence of these witnesses that the prosecution was not at this time prepared.

Judge Fisher said that, in view of this statement, and

others should also be met.

The prisoner was then remanded to the sustody of the Marghal, and was taken back to jail.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Referring to the rumor that President Johnson had decided to remove General Sheridan from the command of the Louisiana and Texas Military District, the New of the White House in this connection not hitherto gen erally known. The New Orleans radical paper says-

We hope we shall not be considered as acting in viola-tion of any obligation of secrecy when we disclose a fragment of history connected with the President and our military commander. A short time since, when the licconstruction bill had become a law, and when it was the President's duty to enforce it, the question of the appointment of district commanders was under discus-sion and contemplation in the White House and in the Cabinet.

appointment of district commanders was under discussion and contemplation in the White House and in the Cabinet.

Mr. Johnson bad prepared his "slate" with Sheridan omitted, and Sherman or Meade designated for this district General Haucock was to supersed another popular general father above us. The slate was presented to the Cabinet, and the "hero of the Shenandosh" was said to be such a favorite with the people, such a good fighting general during the war, and possessed of such remarkable genius, that no greater mistake could be made by his Escellency than to remove him. Then the subject of the July riots was brought to view, and Mr. Johnson was informed that if he were to interfere with sheridan it would be construction on some of his course concerning that lameotable affair. The Cabinet members were strongly opposed to the President in the matter. Then General Grant was called for and asked to give his judgment. The General wanted "Sheridan to remain where he is." The President changed the character of his slate and had the good sense to submit to the opinion of his Cabinet and General Grant.

Now we have a rumor that General Sheridan is to be removed. If the reasons given by Mr. Johnson's cabinet were good three months ago they are better now. We know that at this time the President would be charged with having removed. General Sheridan because he removed Monroe, Abell and Herron. One or two of these notable characters vasited his Excellency a few days ago, and tried to make out that the General was a very bad character.

Mr. Johnson is not so far gone into stupidity as not to

character.

No. Johnson is not so far gone into stupidity as not to be able to see exactly what the country would say of him for the removal of the General.

HONORS TO GEORGE PEABODY AT SEA.

The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of American passengers on board the Cunard teamship Scotia, on her trip from this port (May 1) to

steamship Scotia, on her trip from this port (May 1) to Liverpool:—

Whereas, we are favored on our pleasant journey over the sea by the presence of the generous benefactor of our race, whose enlightened and abundant goodness has made his name famous throughout the civilized world and added to the glory of our country; and whereas it is deemed appropriate and graceful that as American citizens, casually assembled on board the royal mail steamer Scotia, but representing all portions of our extended republic, we should profier to our eminent fellow-citizen some evidence of the grateful appreciation in which he is held by eur people at home; therefore, Resolved, That as citizens of the United States of America, soon to separate from the eminent pultanthropist, George Peabody, we cannot withhold the expression of our high respect for his eminent character and for his unparalleled bensvolence.

Resolved, That as James Smithson, the Englehman, founded the great institution which bears his name in the city of Washington, and Stephen Girard, the Frenchman, founded the great cellege which bears his name in the city of Washington, and Stephen Girard, the Frenchman, founded the great cellege which bears his name in the city of Washington, and Stephen Girard, the Frenchman, founded the great cellege which bears his name in the city of Philadelphia, both dedicated to the cause of science and education, it seems to have been providentially ordered that America should give to maskind the most illustrious philanthropist of any time in the person of her own citizen. George Peabody.

Resolved, That in bidding farwell to our fellow-citizen and friend, with our fervent prayers for his prolonged happiness and continued good health, we feel that we express the true feelings of the people of the United States when we say that they will hall with pleasure his speedy return to his native land, when he will receive their welcome acclaim, and where the evening of his days will be passed among the grateful recipients of his magnificent bo

OBITUARY.

Sir Archibald Allson, the filstorian.
On the receipt of the cable telegram announcing the death of the distinguished gentieman and author whose name heads this article we published a short sketch of his life and labors. The time being limited when the article was prepared naturally rendered it short and in some measure not as copious as the reputation of the deceased deserved. Below we publish a full and copious sketch of his tife and works, which will be found interesting.

Sir Archibald Alison was born at Reniey, in Shropshire, on the 20th day of January, 1702. His father was the well known Rev. Archibald Alison, Prebendary of Salisbury, Rector of Roddington and Vicar of High Evcail, in the county of Salop. He was also the author of the "Essay on the Nature and Principles of Taste," which has been widely read. The mother of the deceased was Derothes Gregory, daughter of Dr. John Gregory, who held the chair of the practice of physic in the University of Edinburg, and a lineal descendant of James Gregory, the celebrated mathematician and contemporary of Sir Isaac Newton.

bimself, both in classical and mathematical studies. Being intended for the Scotch bar, Sir Arabibald evvoted himself to the study of law, and on the 8th of September, 18th, was admitted a member of the Escality of Advocates, or, as we would say here, called to the bar. He had, however, cearcely entered upon the duties of his profession when he paid a visit to the continent, which had just been unsealed to British subjects by the fall of Napoleon L and his relegation to Etha. Throughout the years of warfare, and, although but a mere lad in years, Sir Archibaid had watched the progress of the contest with deep interest. Years afterwards, when his "History of Europe, from 1739 to the Restoration of the Sourbons," was published, he wrote, referring to his visit to Paris after the occupation of that city by the allied armies:—"Among the countiess multitudes whem the extraordinary events of the ported had drawn together from every part of Europe to the French capital, and the brilliancy of the spectacle a review of the allied army of occupation) had concentrated on the spot, was one young man who had waiched with intense interest the progress of the war from his earliest years, and who, having burried from his paternal roof in Edinburg on the first dea of narrating its events; and amidst its wonders inhaled that ardent spirit, that deep enthusiasm, which sustained him through fifteen subsequent years of traveiling and a udy, and fifteen more of composition has at length realized itself in the present history." For the purpose of writing an accurate history with the present history on the sturn from the continent Sir Archibaid results field of note in Europe.

On his return from the continent Sir Archibaid results have been allowed the practice of his profession was then continued. Still his labors brought him substantial profits and their results were sufficient to establ

the Adjutant General's office; and, sithough every oxertion was being made, he had not yet been found. Every effort had been made to get ready for the trial, and in some instances two subpromas had been issued for one winness. It was on account of the absence of these witnesses that the prosecution was not at this time prepared.

Judge Fisher said that, in view of this statement, and under the circumstances, he did not see that anything could be done other than to postpone the case until today two weeks, which would be the 10th of June, and he would accordingly postpone it till that time.

Mr. Bradley made a suggestion as to the payment of witnesses for the defence, and the Court ordered that they should be paid, and that the expense of bringing others should also be met.

servative party. During the same year he received the honorary degree of D. C. I. from the University of Oxford.

Oxford.

In 1847. "The Multary Life of John, Duke of Mariborouth," and in 1850, a constituent of John, Duke of Mariborouth," and in 1850, a constituent of writings and interevolumes, entitled "Bengol Evident Literary and Miscollancon," These latter were closed, the presentation of the conservatives, and were marked by general to thought and language. In 1856 he completed the writing and publishing of his "literary and miscollancon," These latter were the property of thought and language. In 1856 he completed the writing and publishing of his "literary and the result of the property of thought and language. In 1856 he completed the writing and publishing of his "literary and was received with great favor by the public. Its great merit, saide from the literary ability displayed and its narration of facts, is its impartate estimate of the men who figured during those years, although his politics and principles were dismetrically opposed to the men who figured during those years, although his politics and principles were dismetrically opposed to the men who figured during those years, although his politics and principles were dismetrically opposed to the motives and abilities of Napoleon III is not the least in Pris pustor. The latest works of Sir Archibaid were published only a few years ago, and are his lives of "Lord Castlereagh" and the "First and Second Marquises of Londonderry." Of these lass works we know but itile. While they were written in the usual elegant style of the author, their subjects were not such as would interest many American readers. In England, however, they were very lavorably received, as, indeed, were all of the writings of the deceased.

As a public speaker Sir Archibaid Alison was fluent, effective and eloquent. His speechs were numerous, and among the more notable may be menioned his address to the first emigrate who had been presented by the public life Sir Archibaid and t

Colonet Norman J. Hall, U. S. A. gret to announce the death of this officer, We regret to announce the death of this officer, by typhoid fever acting upon a shattered const tolonel Hall was a native of New York, but the 1st of July, 1859, and was brovetted second lieutenant in the Fourth artillery, and served under General Anderson at Fort Sumter. After the war had broken out, and heatilities had commenced, he served on the Peninsula, and was made colonel of the Seventh Michigan volunteers. He particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Fredericksburg, under General Burnaide. He size participated in the battle of Gettyaburg, where his galiantry elicited the commendations of his superior officers. Throughout the war he remained in the field, but upon the close of the rebellion, being broken down in health and constitution, he was obliged to request that he should be placed upon the list of retired officers. For galiant and meritorious conduct he received three breveys—one as captain, another as major, and the third as lieutenant colonel of the regular army.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ploy, faced to the left, by battalion in mass on third battalion take four paces distance. 19. Change direction by right fank. 20. Rest.

21. Advance by battalion in mass, second battalion of direction. 22. March in retreat, right about and halt.

23. By battalion in mass, right in front into column.

24. March in column, closed in mass. 25. Change direction to the left. 25. By battalion in mass on the right late line. 27. By battalion in mass, on second battalion, right in front into column. 28. Second line moved to the rear and the left one hundred and fifty paces distance. 29. On the fifth division, second battalion, first and second line deploy masses. 30. Change front forward on first battalions of the two lines. 31. Past.

Colonel O'Grady no doubt felt proud of his clean and handsome command. As the Zouawas came into the park, in their usual dashing style, received their colors absad of time, and defiled up Ohatham street prior to crossing the river, no one could help admiring and praising them. The Fifth, with upwards of twenty platoons, averaging ton files front, and their famous drum corps, four ranks deep, made a splendid appearance as they passed the Healto office at a few minutes before eleven o'clock.

All the restiments got upon the ground in pretty good shape, and mustered shout as follows:—First artillery, 436 officers, privates and musicians; Third instantry, 592; Sixth infantry, 522; Eighty-fourth injustry, 298; Ninety-sixth infantry, 521. Total strength of brigade, including staff officers, &c., 2471. Major General Shaler was upon the ground, accompanied by this staff, in full uniform, and made a fine appearance; as likewise did General Burger and his staff. The rull-road accommodations were very limited, and entirely ments and their numerous friends. Quite a number of handsome equipages came upon the ground and gave additional attraction to the scene.

Seventy-first Infantry.

An election for licutenant colonel of this regiment will take place at Centre Market armory on Thurnday evening next, 30th insant.

Colonel Parmele has obtained a furlough for aix months, and Major Rockafellar (or "one-armed Harry") is now in command of this organization.

Bighth Regiment Infantry.

A court martial for this regiment is appointed to convene at the Armory, Centre Market, on Monday, June 10, at eight o'clock. Lieutenant Colonel Scott has assumed command of this organization, in the absence of Colonel Carr. and established his headquarters at No-157 Centro street.

Cavalry Brigade Drill.

The entire cavalry brigade, under command of Gen.
Postley, will assomble at East New York for drill at ten o'clock this morning. Tols is the first time this brigade has appeared in public together.

The anniversary of the day when this regiment entered the Union army in 1861 was duly celebrated yesterday by a dress parade and other ceremonies. The regimen formed in Twenty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue, a formed in Twenty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue, at half-past two o'clock, and marched down to the City Hall Park, forming in front of the public buildings thore, and were presented with a beautiful stand of colors on behalf of the city and commonalty by Mayor Hoffman. In his address he alluded to the services of the regimeat during the war, and referred to the various battles in which their valor and patrictiam had shone to conspicuous advantage. Among these were Harper's Ferry, on the 14th of July, 1861; Ball's Billf. Cedar Mountain, Second Bull run, Gettysburg, South Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania Court House and others, amounting in all to twenty general onggements. They had served under twelve general officers. In each of two of these battles the regiment had lost over two hundred men. The colors were received by Colonel Wilcox on behalf of his command, who responded in a few pertnent and eloquent remarks. After being reviewed the regiment returned to their armory. It presented a very fine appearance, and numbered over five bundred men. In the evening the anniversary reception was pleasantly celebrated at their armory in Twenty-sixth street, near Eighth avenua.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

New York Practical House Painters.
A regular meeting of the New York Practical House
Painters was held last evening at the Demilt Dispensary,
corner of Second avenue and Twenty-third street. A ander the subject of the sight Hour law, asking for the appointment of delegates to represent the organization in such convention. On mot. It was resolved that this be made the special order of business, and be so advertised for next Monday evening. After the transaction of the usual routine business the messing adjourned.

Bakers and Pastry Cooks.

The bakers and pastry cooks of this city, employed at hotels, restaurants and on ship board, held a meeting last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, 293 Bowery. The attendance was large. Mr. Charies Carsoccupied the chair. This meeting was called for the purpose of winding up the business of two meetings held previously. The result of last evening's deliberations was the passing of a resolution calling upon the bosses for an increase of wages. It was, however, found impossible to fix any definite amount to be requested in every case. It was further agreed to take steps for bringing into the organisation all non-society men. The meeting was further adjourned till next Thursday, when it is hoped all workmen employed in this peculiar branch of business will express their willingness to join the society.

A meeting of Coopers.

A meeting of Coopers Union No. 3 took place last evening at No. 369 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Mr. Henry Kratz seted as chairman, and Mr. George Bradley as secretary. Speeches were made stating the objects of the organization, which are the general benefit of the members of the trade; and all who were not members were called upon to enroll themselves as such. A number of men joined the organization, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

The Lafayette (Indiana) Courser gives the following account of the summary manner in which a murder trial was recently suspended in that cuty:—"The defeadent, Pie, by virtue of his rights under the statute, filed an affidavit in the criminal Court this morning alleging the undue prejudice or bias of the judge. This of course stopped all proceedings until another judge can be summoned to try the case. Judge Chapman, of Indianapolis, we understand, has been summoned to preside at the trial; but we are not advised as his association."

THE TURF.

Trotting at the Fushion Course Yesterday— The Quaker Boy Wine Against Captain Gill, best Three in Five. A small gathering, illustrating Milton's notion of a avor of Captain Gill, the Quaker Boy being in restive mood and somewhat addicted to dancing rather than trotting. For trotters of the quality—never having beaten 2:35—the tournament was, however, a remarkably exciting one, though Captain Gill disappointed his backers, winning only the third heat, and Quaker Boy taking the first, second and fourth, and walking off with the purse. For the first heat, after some preliminary breaking, the Quaker Boy came to the score a neer ahead, and at the word both shot off with steady beat of hoof and whire and whits of wheel, making the quarter in thirty-nine seconds, not withstanding a break on the part of the Quaker, by which, however, he gained nothing. The half mile was made in 1:16%—the Quaker Boy being a length shead. The curve was rounded neatly, and the black geiding came home in advance by three lengths, the time being 3:38.

At the second heat the Quaker Boy scored casily, but broke twice in the first quarter, Captain Gill hanging rather leisurely on his finak, and the quarter being made in 39% seconds. On the second quarter this black threw a abox, which, however, did not materially affect his gait, and made the half mile stand in 1:19%, still a neck ahead and slightly gaining. Again the course was rounded, the horses starting for home almost neck and neck, and after an exciting quarter, in which the black played prettily with feet without breaking, the Quaker Boy struck the line half a length shead, the time being 2:58%.

In the third heat both started abreast exactly, both breaking on the first quarter, and making it in forty and one-half seconds. The half-way-round was made

hoof abreast of the stand neck and shoulders in advance, the time being 2:33.

The following is the summary—mile heats, best three in five; stakes \$1,000

First heat. Quaker Boy. Time, 2:36
Second heat. Quaker Boy. Time, 2:38½

Third heat. Quaker Boy. Time, 2:38½

Third heat. Quaker Boy. Time, 2:387

The Quaker Boy was new declared the winner, and about six o'clock all parties started for home, some few grumbling over lost tens, and some few more indulging an an extra goblet on tens gained.

Racing in Cincinnati.

CHOINEATI, May 27, 1867.
The spring races over the Buckeye Club course opened handicap, all ages; stakes \$500; two miles, over eight hurdies; but was postponed on account of the weather. The second race was for the Buckeye Club stakes, \$500; mile heats for three year olds. Three horses started. The first heat was won by Keen Richards' bay colt by Loxington Time, 1:564. The two last heats were won by Alexander Marion. Time, 1:55 and 1:58%. The weather was very unfavorable, it raining nearly all day, making the track heavy, and the attendance was consequently small. To-morrow bids fair to be pleasant, when the Burnet House stakes will be contested for.

Trotting in Boston.

Framena Herro Held to a Michael for \$10,200.

(From the Hamilton (C. W.) Times, May 16.

The famous trotting horse Meiton, the pride of the Canadian turt, intely oward by Mr. Simon James, this city, has been sold, to beave the province, I the round sum of \$3,500 in gold. The purchas is a lady of sporting proclivities, residing Kalamazeo, Michigan, who is also the own of the American trotting horse Gray Ear She first wineseed the performances of Me at the grand horse meet in Buffalo last see and has since been persistent in her determation to acquire possession of her favorite, and the large sum mentioned overcame. purses against a field of renowned competito undoubtedly entitled to rank as the king of dan turf, which reputation his late owner anticipated he would maintain the present a effectively than ever before. Mr. James starday with Melton in charge, to be delivered tohser in Kalamazoo, she also paying the disaccording to the present tariff of twenty pe amount to the item of \$1,700, making the table horse \$10,300.

QUOITING.

New York vs. New Jersey. The beautiful weather of pesterday had the effect of drawing out to easy at home during the past week, and throughout the entire day the streets were crowled and everybody seemed to enjoy himself intensely, while his wife displayed her spring suit and the little everybodys, decked in their gayest attire, toddled along as happy tooking as if the day were a general holiday. The various pleasure grounds and parks were largely patronized, but nowhere did a merrier crowd assemble than at Dunham's quoit ground, at Broadway and Astor place.

The quoit casters of New Jersey, still writhing under their late defeat on their own grounds, appeared in full strength to celebrate the opening day at Dunham's by playing with the New Yorkers the return game of their match. Previous to the hour set down for the match the grounds were visited by a large number of professionals, amateurs and admirers of the game, and several small contests were induged in. Dunham was on hand with his goodnatured jokes and smiles, as also were Higham, in all the dignity of rotindity, "Manchester Bob," the Brooklyn skittle man; Ferguson, with the mud of the Staten island quoit ground peeping through the polish of his boots, and Jerseyites in large numbers, while the voteran Dunning walked and talked "quoit" to any extent.

At about three o'clock the ground was cleared and the first quartette in the match took their position at the "mott." Gibbon, the champion, with Putnam, appeared in this rink for New York, while the interests of New Jersey were cared for by James Holzaren, of Newark, and John R. Smith, of Paterson. This game was a remarkably flue one; the pitching of all four was something extraordinary, and although resulting in favor of New Jersey, yet the New Yorkers are entitled to great praise for the skill and assince exhibited. In the second game H. Sharp and the veteran George Dunning fought for New York against them, and the "nealt was a decided victory for Gotham.

The third game was between Mesers Kelloch and Critienden are both fine quo

Total...... 19 Total.... COMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

There are thirty-two barrooms in Montgomery, Ala, paying an annual hoense of \$29,000, as follows:—\$16,000 to the city, \$9,000 to the State, \$1,000 to the government and \$2,460 to the county.

An expeciant bridegroom recently applied at the military headquarters, in Mobile, for the use of the United States band to play at his wedding. The officer in charge of the musicians replied that he did not know about lending the band, but he thought he could furnish a file of solidiers to fire over the house.

The ship Susan Hawks, J. Hailett, master, now lying off Pensacola, loading with timber for Boston, is the first American merchantman, under American colors, that has entered that port since the war.

George W. Loe, who was brutally attacked and robbed

that has entered that port since the war.

George W. Lee, who was brutaily attacked and robbed in Reynoid's bicek, Chicago, on the 22d inst., is out of danger. The question as to who was guilty of the fearful outrage attil remains enveloped in mystery. \$500 reward is offered for the miscreant's arrest.

One of the solid men of Richmond who signed the ball bond of Jeff Davis is reported to have said:—'I have given ball, not for kr. Davis, but that the United States may appear in coaft in November and juntify, if possible, the type party in measurements declared to be allered.

YACHTING.

Second Annual Regatta of the Ione Yachi Club.

The numerous and increasing class of our citizens interested in the noble art of yachting have in most instances their beats in readiness for the contests which are to decide for the season the superiority in point of speed of each club. While the New York Yacht Club, in age, number club.

Cornet, Commodere, composed of several pretty best which rendezvous at the foot of Fifty-first street, Norrivor. They have in contemplation the sailing of the second annual regata on the 6th of next month, as already seven vessels of reputs, representing the classes, are entered for the contest. With a reasonabline day a spirited regata is anticipated.

Name. Length of Boat, (ft.) Big. neral Sweeny. 23. Stoop. Wm. meless. 28. Stoop Wm.

The yachts will start from the foot of Fifty-first street, at ten o'clock, and thence sail to Guttenburg, turning a state boat stationed off that place, thence to Day's Point, and back to the place of starting. The course is to be sailed over three times, making a total distance of twenty miles.

Among the denizens of the west side of the city the one Club has many friends and admirers. Its memors represent considerable wealth, and are eminent advectes of all aguatic sports; and alike to similar organizations, many real practical yachtmen are to be found thin its ranks. They are of that class that commence a season by fitting out their boats with the ranks of the commence and, are their own captains by position on her captains.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CERS OF THE SINKING FUND. -The Commis sioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday at the Comp-troller's office, but the only business that came before them was of a routine character.

tion of the police, by Captain Copeland, was con

tion of the police, by Captain Copeland, was commonced yesterday at Tompkins square parade ground. The account plateons of the First, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Sixteenth and Twenty-ninth precincts were inspected during the day. The inspection will be continued by plateons, day after day, until the whole force will have passed muster.

DEPARTURE OF ECCLIMITATION FOR ROWS.—The steamer Java, which sails te-morrow, will take among her passengers the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, of Brooktys, and other sociesiastics, who go to visit the Holy See on the cocasion of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom. The Rev. Father Kegan, paster of the Church of the Assumption, Brooktyn, who goes is company with Bishop Loughlin, was presented with a purse sufficient to defray the expenses of his trip by his parishonsers, who assembled in the hall of the school of the church int Sunday evening and made the gift through Mr. W. H. Peck. The reverend gentleman, in a next listle apsech, expressed his gratifude for the thoughtful kindness of his flock.

The Expension of Cuprice Spring.—The extension of

thoughtful kindness of ms noon.

The EXTENSION OF GUNDON STREET.—The extension of Church street through Fulton street to the lower part of Greenwich street has occasioned a great deal of opposition with a certain number of property owners, who

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SC on in the annual meeting of the Society of without serious consideration and a due inspiration. In the present disposition to associate with the world were continued the time might not be far distant when the Friends might even take upparms. But it was held, again, that a good government should not be surrendered to the wicked. A third party thought it improper to criticise such conduct too harshly. If a Friend were best acting as he deemed right, it was all that was required of him. A public meeting of the Society will be held te-

Young Man's Curistian Association. monthly meeting of the above society was held last

monthly meeting of the above society was held last evening at the rooms of the Association, 161 Fifth avenue, Mr. Dodge, Jr., in the chair. After the usual opening exercises the cessay of the evening was delivered by Mr. Aifred Wicks, on Labor. The gust of the lecturer's remarks was to the effect that as labor is the heiricom of mankind through Adam's fall, it is a mistake for us to suppose that cessation from labor means happiness. In true labor or praiseworthy toil consists the well being of our lives, "it is and for us to feet that labor, which in its truest sense is beautiful, ennobling and seathetic, has become in our day the drudge of human society." Mr. Wick's easnly was received with merited applause, and after some little discossion on it and other topics, the meeting closed with the usual benediction.

THE NEW TARMAST HALL.—The Tammany Society has begun the erection of their new building in Fourteenth street, on the site readered vacant by the destruction of the other new building in Fourteenth street, and built of marbie and brick, with three entrances on Fourteenth street, leading to a public hall, concert room, club room, library and committee rooms. The front will be ornamented with a portice bearing the inscription, "1763.—Tammany Society.—1867," and a niche containing a statue of Tamenend, the aboriginal warrior whom descendants are to inhabit the new wigwam.

Sengus Nr Smootko.—Shortly before 12 o'clock yesterday morning Louis Gundermann, 45 years of age, and a native of Germany, committed suicide in the beasument of premises No. 79 Delancey street. It appears that about three months ago Mrs. Gundermann left her humband on account of his intemperate habits, and hired apartments at the above number. At the time meanioned above Gundermann and the room coupled by his wife, and she treated him quite coolly. After remarking to her that he was about to leave the city, he handed her a small sum of money and started for the door, whereupon he drew from his pocked a single barreled pittol, the murile of

Frez. -On Thursday, May 23, inst., at Mansfield, Mass the summer residence of B. F. Sawyer, of this city, was totally destroyed by fire. Partially insured.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.

Comouse's Inquest.—An inquest was held last evening by Coroner Warren on the body of a male infant which was found floating in the dock foot of York street. A handkerchief was tied firmly round the neck and the ends forced into the child's mouth. The jury accordingly returned a varidat of death by suffocation. The child was about three weeks old.

Hudson City.

Court of Oter and the child's multiple of Henry Demott, Donnelly and others, for the outrage on Lizzie McKena, commenced yesterday, and from the number of persons accused it is likely to occupy this forences. The case is one which created a painfol sensation, and as there is a strong feeling against the accused it was found difficult to empannels jury.

Newark.

Newark.

State Medical Society will meet to day in Newark. assembling in the City Hait. A large number of gentlemen will be present from different parts of the States.

ent parts of the States.

Poterson.

Account to a Young Laux.—At present there is a house on its travels from Lower Main street to Upper, and yesterday, as a young lady named Maguire was passing the junction of Main and Congress streets, the band by which theirorse was attached to the windlass suspeed, when the snimat dashed forward, and, sirking the lady, threw her completely across the bar of the windlass. She was severely injured, especially on the head.

Orange.

Orange. Council of Orange have decided to admit as members of the Fire Department young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years.

THE STATE PRISON INCENDIARY CARE.—The case of Thomas Connor, which was published in Saturday's Izmail, was given to the jury yesterday, but up to a late hour they had not agreed on a verdiet. Chief Justice Beasley in his charge was of opinion that the prisoner could only be round guilty on the regond count, via. setting are to the